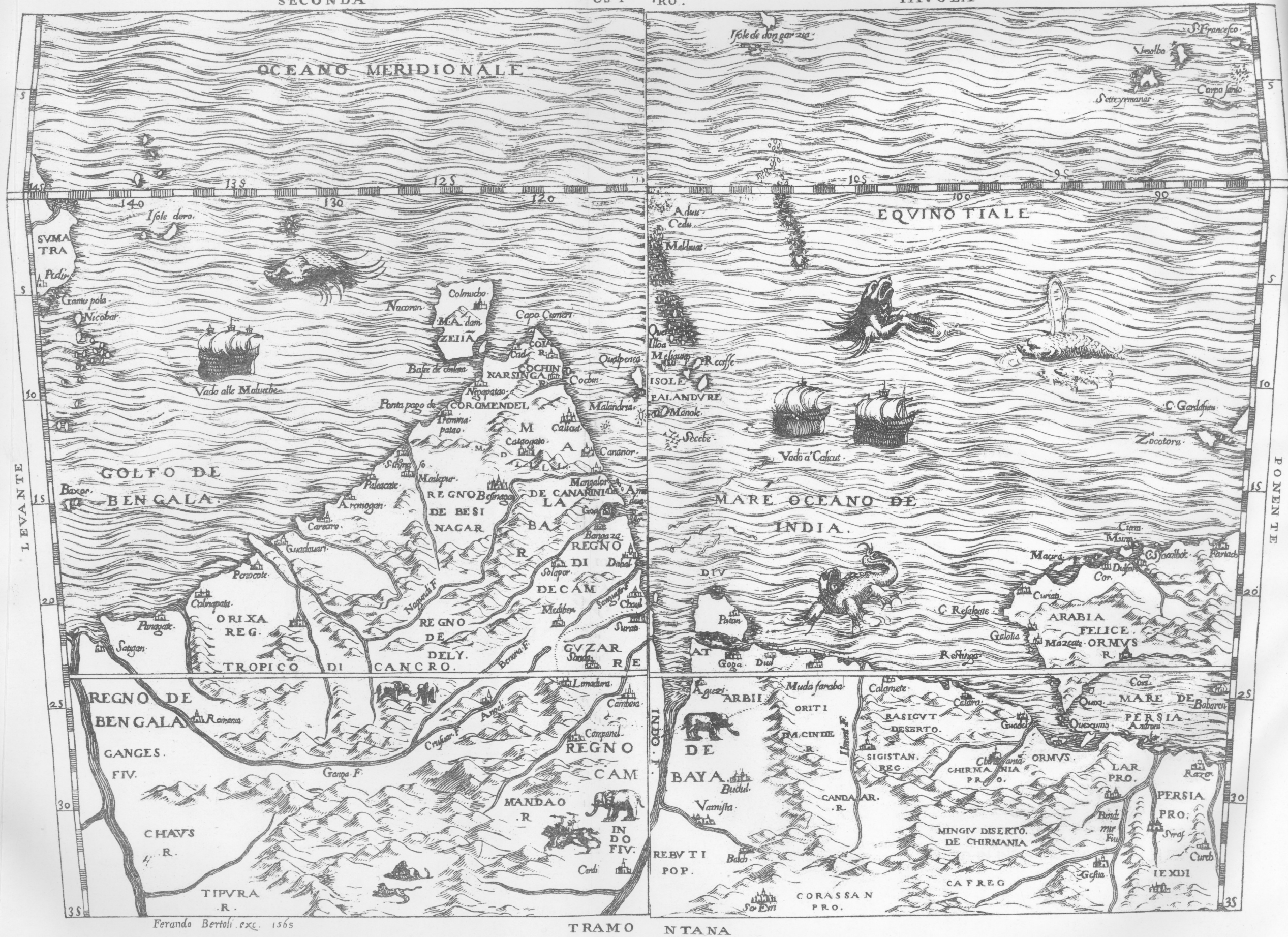
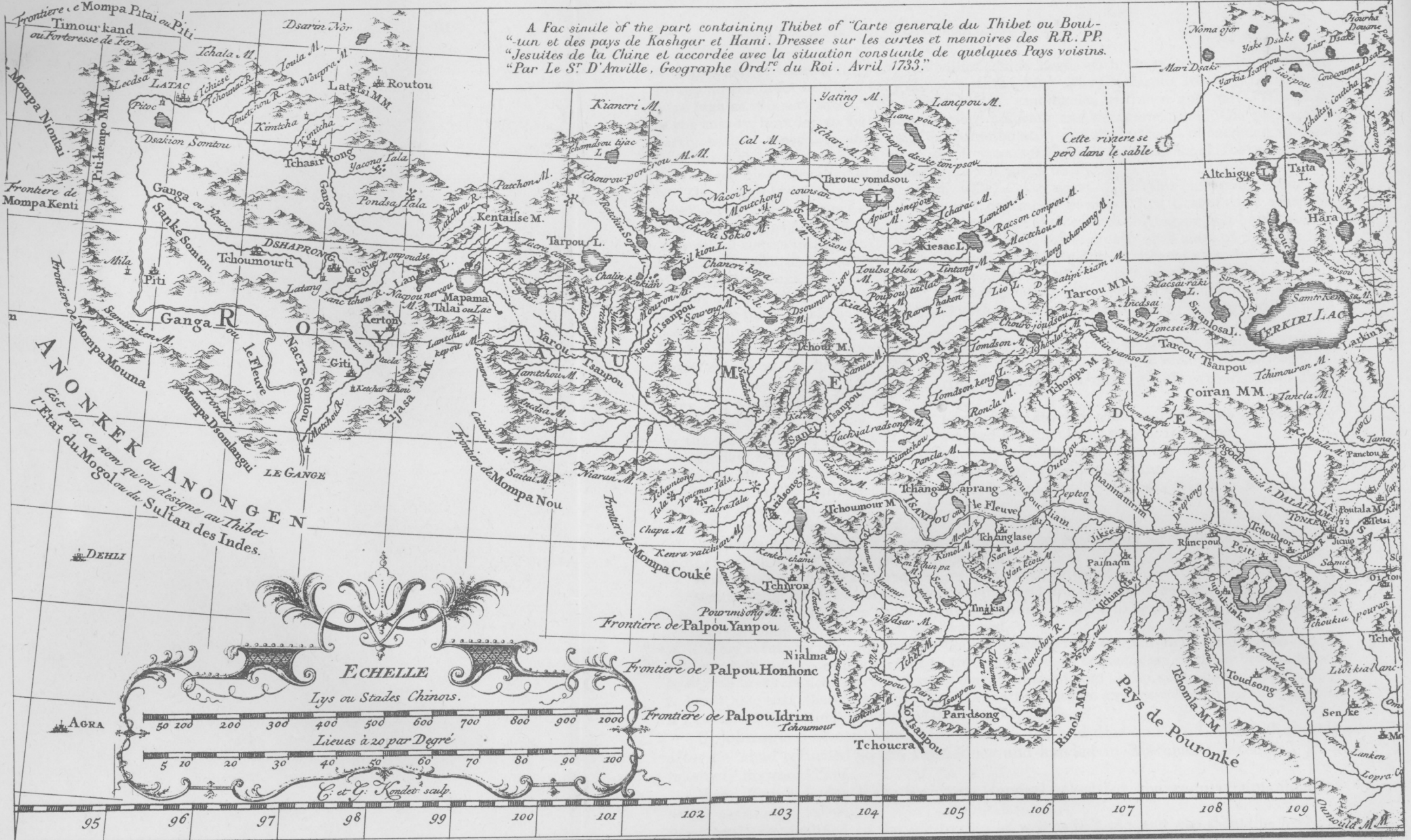


SECONDA

OST RO.

TAVOLA





Reg. No. 90 M.D.1939.

Reduced by one-eighth from map facing p. lxi of Markham's *Narrative of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet* [70-1].

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The English edn., 1738, of Du Halde's *Description de l'Empire de Chine* [70] contains the five sections of the Lamas' survey as adjusted by Father Regis, and used by D'Anville for the map above, which sections are three times the scale of this plate 7; they bear the following note by the translator;

Drawn by the Lama Mathematicians & corrected and improved by the Missionaries in 1717. ... As the Lamas made no Astronomical observations, ... the Missionaries have connected this Map with their own, as well as Adjusted the Situation of the Country in General by means of the following Places of China, whose Latitudes were observ'd, and Longitudes determined Geometrically. ... Lasa..is, according to P. P. Dorville and Grueber [149], ... in the Latd. of $29^{\circ} 6'$, but the Map differs from their observations above 30 minutes. ... The Country to the South & West of Mount Kintai, where the travells of v^e Lama Mathematicians end, is layed down from Report of the Natives.

Du Halde takes the following notes (II. pp. 384, 386) from the account sent home by Régis, the original source of the many versions of the story [70];

The map of 1711 had been rejected by Regis because no situation had been fix'd by celestial Observation, and...the Distances were not measured, but laid down from common Computation.

The two Lamas, sent later, had studied Arithmetic and Geometry in a mathematical Academy. ... They were ordered to comprize in their Map all the Country from *Si-ning*...to *Lasa*, the Grand *Lama's* Residence, and from thence to the Source of the *Ganges*; and likewise to bring some of the Water of that River back with them. This Map was laid before the Missionary Geographers in 1717, who found it vastly preferable to that of 1711, but not without

Faults. However, by the Help of the Measures used in this Map, by comparing it with some Itineraries, ... they found themselves not unprovided with Materials for drawing a Map of all *Tibet*, more correct than any hitherto published.

The reason for the Lamas having to break off their survey was the invasion of Tibet by Tartars from the North ;

All the *Lamas* that could be found were transported into *Tartary*. The two *Lamas* employed in making the Map of *Tibet*, who were of the Yellow-Hat Party, narrowly escaped the Fate of their Brethren. But as they were hurried by this Accident, they were obliged to content themselves, in many Circumstances relating to the Countries round the Source of the *Ganges*, with such information as the *Lamas* in the neighbouring Pagoda could afford them, and with what they could learn from the Historical Account found at the Grand *Lama's* at *Lasa*.

The River *Ganges* issues from the W. of the Mountain *Kentais*. . . If therefore the Latitude of that Mountain had been taken by Observation, the course of the *Ganges* might have been more easily determined. But our *Lama* Geographers followed and measured the course of the *Tsan pu*, which flows from the E. of the same Mountain, and their Measures alone cannot be supposed sufficient for accurately fixing the Latitude of *Kentais*.

The Lamas have been held to scorn for foisting upon the world their crazy course for the upper Ganges; but it was an honest mistake, the best they could make of the information collected. They had not shirked their task; retreat was unavoidable. Their map of Tibet was not too bad, and it was unfortunate that their big mistake should affect a problem that was of particular interest to the geographical world [72-3].

ther large body of water flows into

nnell who followed the Lamas'

ountains, the Ganges, formed by
takes its course to the Westward,
urn to the Southward, and then
rected towards the latter it enters
between the mountains. ... This dis-

ich, rising behind the subordinate
of the Ganges. There ended the
o the South and South West were

ll accepted and wrote,
have followed M. D'Anville's cor-
ed the course of the Ganges to the
I have said before, that I consider
but the want of better materials
oes not take quite so wide a circuit

scorn and justly remarks,
ut plus employer des Materiaux

oubts that Rennell expressed,

res respecting the [upper?] part

maps and writings of Father
w and apparently trustworthy
thaler's maps into a general
own in 1784; learning thus of
Berlin, obtained his *Descriptio*
which he added, in two further
and a translation of Rennell's

scale insets shewing the sources
ler from native information.
about 3 degrees west and 3½
ing about 40° E. and 65° N.),
du Gange est inconnue, & elle
che de la Vache les chemins
perron.

Dhé¹², three rivers are shewn
ast Tieffenthaler notes,
gamati, sort de ce Lac [80, 209].

sort de ce Lac; mais cette asser-
qu'il se jette dans l'Allaknanda

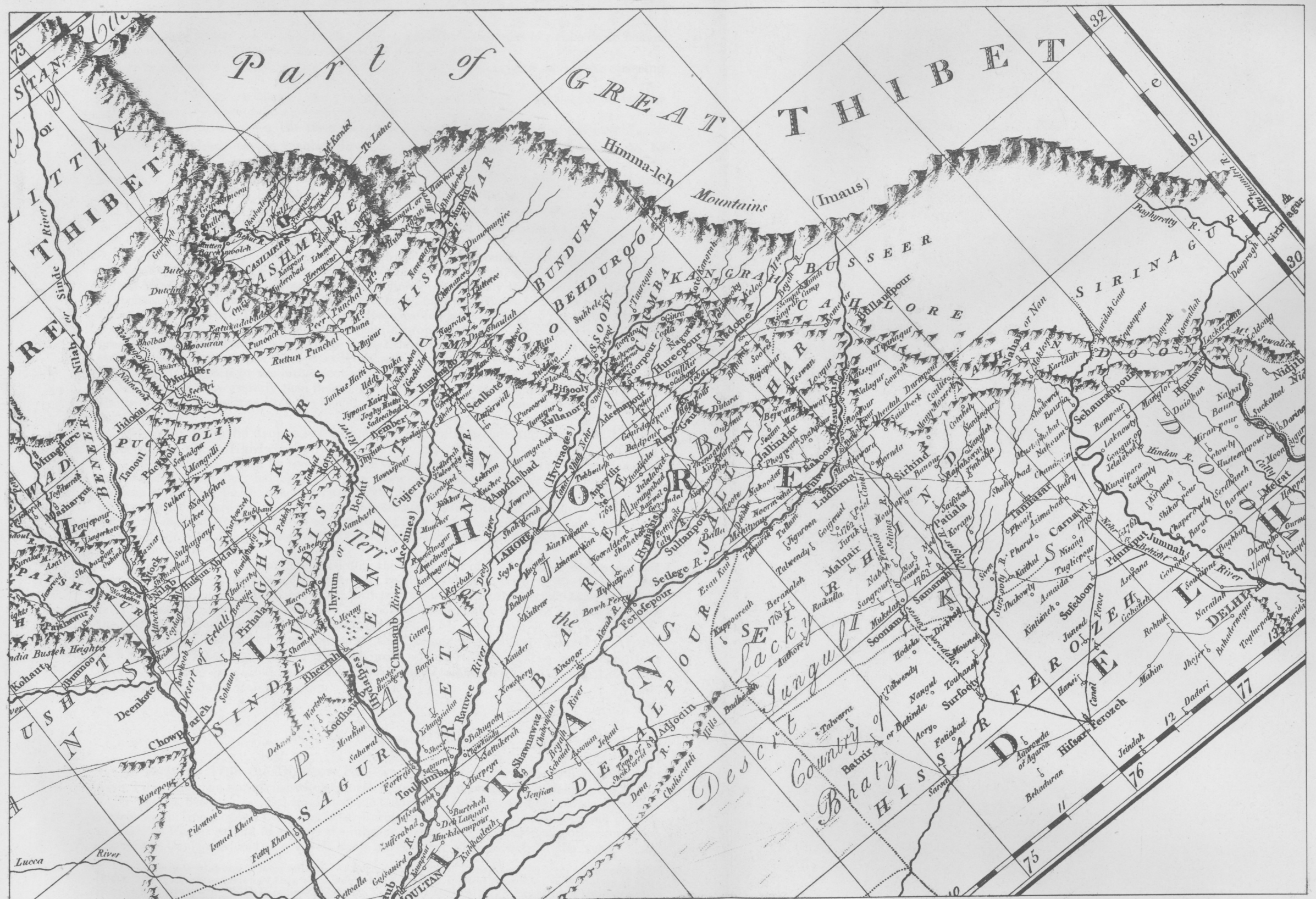
g", with the notes,
i tandis que c'est réellement le

, 1805 (322-3). ⁵ *Memoir*, 1783 (99).
⁶ Maclagan notes that Tieffenthaler
sle; a great astronomer; d. 1807, at
Tso Mapham; Lagang or Rakas, 62

The INDUS to the GANGES

Rennell, 1792.

Plate 8



Reg. No. 91 M. D. 1939.

Part of Rennell's Map of the Countries situated between Delhi and Kandahar, 1792, which
faces p. 65 of his *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan*, 1793. Scale 1½ inches to a degree.

Published at S.I.O. Dehra Dun

Rennell has received a new value for the position of Sirinagar, Garhwal,
and changed the course of the Ganges above Hardwar to conform [73].
He has now abandoned the Lamas' version of the Upper Ganges, but has
no idea of the source of the Indus, which Monserrate had shewn 200 years
earlier [Plate 10].

The SOUTH PENINSULA
from Kelly, 1782.

Plate 9



Reg. No. 92 M.D. 1939

Redrawn and reduced from Robert Kelly's *Index Map* to the Atlas submitted to the Governor General and Supreme Council in 1782 [240-2].

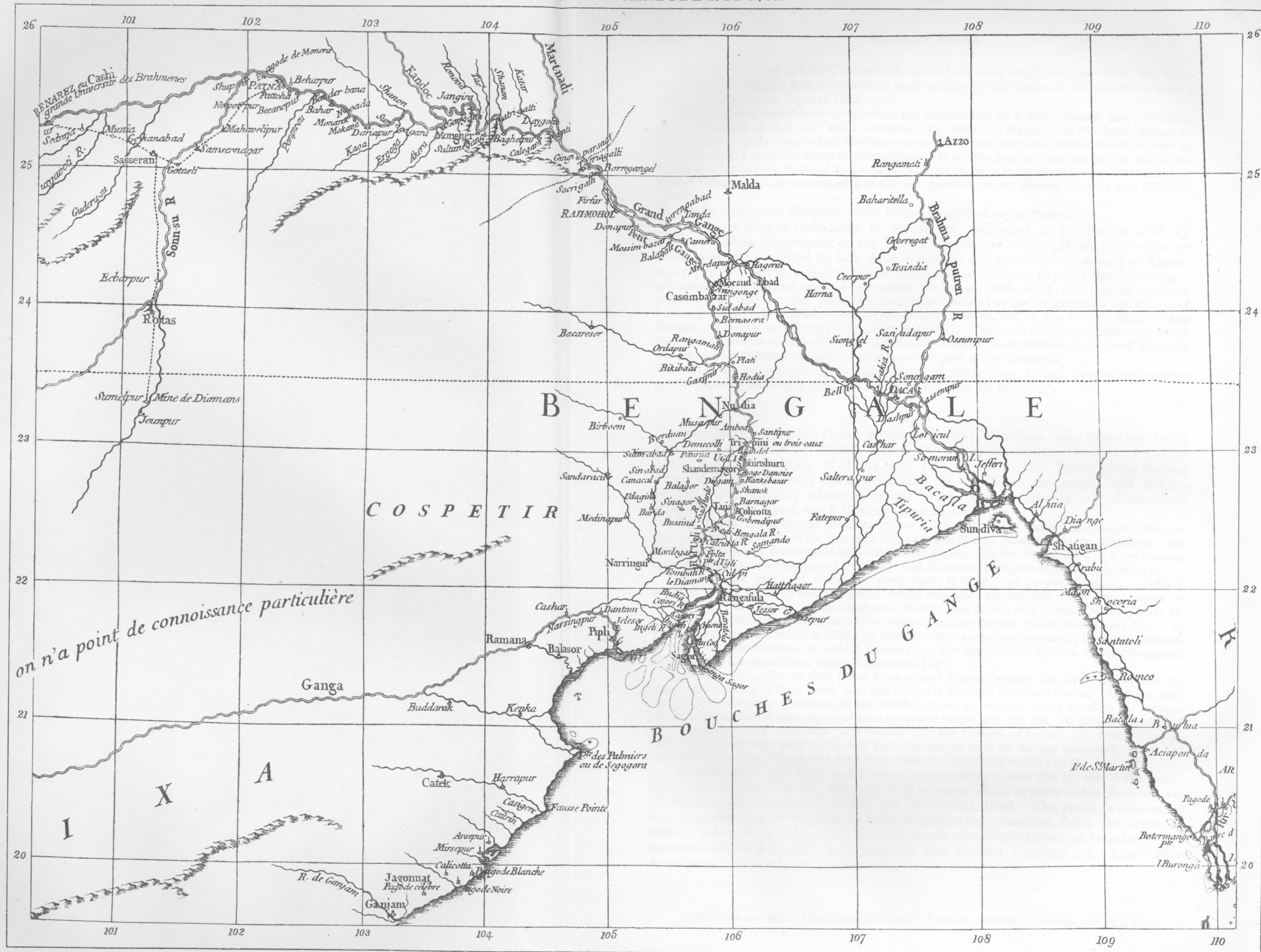
The Political Divisions as shewn by Kelly are thus distinguished:

Maharattas	...	Green	Hyder Ally	...	Blue
Nizam & Basla-jung	...	Yellow	English	...	Red
Travancore	...	Buff			

Though Kelly shows the whole Carnatic as English, full possession was not obtained till 1801 [107 n.6].

Names shown in brackets are taken from map published by R. Bowyer, Pall Mall, 1-2-94. published with *Select Views in Mysore* by Mr. Home.

Published at S.I.O. Dehra Dûn.



Rep. No. 96 M.D. 1939-600.

Scale 1.4 inches to a degree.
Longitudes from Ferro.

Reproduced from map in the British Museum, K.115 (12) 2 Tab. by permission of the Trustees.

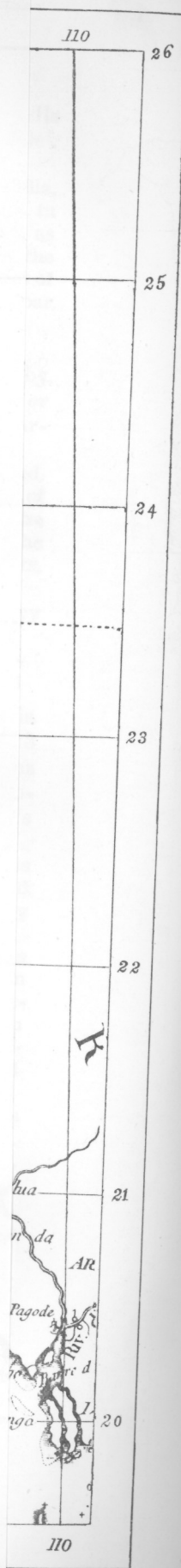
For the river Ganga see note on Plate 3.

The Carte de l'Inde carries an inset showing the Hooghly River on a large scale.

Bourguignon d'Anville was the first geographer who preferred to leave his map blank rather than insert detail for which he had no good authority. Compare the great acquisition of knowledge displayed by Rennell thirty years later, Plate 14.

Published at S.I.O. Dehra Dün.

Plate 13



I.O. Dehra Dün.



Scale one inch to a degree.

Rennell was emphatic that the Tsang-po and Brahmaputra were one river. [p. 79].

ARACAN

Published at S.I.O. Dehra Dün.